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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/800,115	03/05/2001	Alok Agrawal	ORCL 5680	2753
53156	7590	01/09/2008		
YOUNG LAW FIRM, P.C. 4370 ALPINE RD. STE. 106 PORTOLA VALLEY, CA 94028			EXAMINER NGUYEN, THANH T	
			ART UNIT 2144	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/09/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/800,115

Applicant(s)

AGRAWAL ET AL.

Examiner

Tammy T. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-19,22-37,58,60 and 4056 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-19, 22-37, 4056, 58, and 60 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____



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Office Action

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 12, 2007 has been entered.
2. Claims 1, 4-19, 22-37, 40-56, 58 and 60 are represented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 4-19, 22-37, 40-56, 58 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McLaughlin et al., (hereinafter McLaughlin) U.S. Patent No. 5,988,847, Nazem et al., (hereinafter Nazem) U.S. Patent No. 5,983,227, and Michel K. Bowman-Amuah (hereinafter Bowman-Amuah) U.S. Patent No. 6,742,015 in view of Roberts S. Mason., (hereinafter Mason) U.S. Patent No. 5,884,098 further in view of Hodges et al., (hereinafter Hodges) U.S. Patent No. 6,092,215 further in view of Barker et al., (hereinafter Barker) PUB No. US 2001/0052006A1.

4. As to claim 1, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of servicing a request for a document over a computer network, comprising the steps of: defined in the script of the requested document from a memory, the memory storing the at least one of the plurality of blocks defined in the script of the requested document (col.3, lines 40-49, and col.8, lines 5-20); and dynamically generating defined in the script of the requested document that were not retrieved from the memory and storing a copy of each dynamically generated ones of the plurality of blocks in the memory (col.3, lines 60-65, col.5, lines 24-36, and col.8, lines 5-20); and sending the assembled document over the computer network to an originator of the request (col.8, lines 20-34).

But McLaughlin does not teach the document including a script that defines plurality of blocks. However, Nazem teaches the document including a script that defines plurality

of blocks (Fig.5A, multiple blocks, Breaking news, world, and U.S. Stock news and report). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Nazem's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have a document including a script that defines plurality of blocks because it would have provided a user template for a user making a request and eliminated the need to make requests from other servers for portion of the live data over the internet.

McLaughlin and Nazem do not teach each block including a reference to a data source and code that is adapted to access the data source and to format the data accessed from the data source. However, Bowman-Amuah teaches each block including a reference to a data source and code that is adapted to access the data source and to format the data accessed from the data source (col.47 lines 30-67, and col.52, lines 55-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Bowman-Amuah's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have a each block including a reference to a data accessed from the data source because it would have provided less complex, faster interactions and made the systems more robust. Also, McLaghlin, Nazem and Bowman-Amuah do not teach retrieving only some of plurality of blocks. However, Mason teaches retrieving only some of the plurality of blocks, and generating remaining blocks (see col.8, lines 1-28, and col.9, lines 1-30) (*parity blocks can be retrieved*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Mason's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have only some of plurality blocks because it would have provided an advantage warranting the additional cost and complexity of the

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resulting system. McLaghlin Nazem, Bowman-Amuah and Mason do not explicitly disclose generating remaining blocks.

In the same field endeavor, Hodges discloses (e.g., system and method for reconstructing data in a storage array system). Hodges discloses generating remaining blocks (col.9, line 49 to col. 10, line 8) (*generating all of the remaining blocks*).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Hodges's teachings of system and method for reconstructing data in a storage array system with the teachings of McLaughlin to have generating remaining blocks, for the purpose of providing large storage capabilities and high reliability at a low cost [Hodges, col.1, lines15-18].

McLaghlin Nazem, Bowman-Amuah and Mason do not explicitly disclose assembling the requested document from both the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks.

In the same field endeavor, Barker discloses (e.g., Method for computer internet remote management of a telecommunication network element). Barker discloses assembling the requested document from both the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks [Barker, paragraph 0037] (*the server gathers information, dynamically generates a Web page*).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Barker's teachings of Method for computer internet remote management of a telecommunication network element with the teachings of McLaughlin to have assembling the requested document from both the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks, for the purpose of enhancing efficiency and

convenience which has the features needed for large scale management of a telecommunications system [Barker, paragraph 0009].

5. As to claim 4, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the step of sending at least one of the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks over the computer network to an originator of the request (col.8, lines 5-33).

6. As to claim 5, McLaughlin and Nazem do not teach the invention as claimed, wherein the document includes an XML document. However, Bowman-Amuah teaches the document includes an XML document (col.41, lines 24-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Bowman-Amuah's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have the document includes an XML document because it would have allowed designers to create their own customized tags, enabling the definition, transmission, validation, and interpretation of data between applications and between organizations.

7. As to claim 6, McLaughlin and Nazem do not teach the invention as claimed, wherein the document includes an HTML document. However, Bowman-Amuah teaches the document includes an HTML document (col.41, lines 24-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Bowman-Amuah's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have the document includes an HTML document because it would have created documents on the World Wide Web and allowed Web developers to direct users to other Web pages.

8. As to claim 7, McLaughlin does not teach the invention as claimed, wherein

the request includes an HTTP request. However, Nazem teaches the request includes an HTTP request (col.3, lines 15-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Nazem's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to the request includes an HTTP request because it would have formatted and transmitted messages between web server and browser in the communications network.

9. As to claim 8, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the memory is a cache memory (memory 215 in fig.2) (see col.7, lines 40-50).

10. As to claim 9, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the memory is adapted to be shared among multiple processes (share multiple processes 231, 232, 233).

11. As to claim 10, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, further including the step of determining whether the at least one of the plurality of stored blocks has been invalidated and carrying out the retrieving step only when the at least one of the plurality of stored blocks has not been invalidated (see col.7, lines 1-16).

12. As to claim 11, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the step of determining at least one of an invalidation mechanism and an expiration time for each dynamically generated block that is stored in the memory (See col.5, lines 25-37).

13. As to claim 12, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the step of storing a placeholder block configured to enable an external data source to asynchronously publish data thereto (See col.6, lines 35-49).

14. As to claim 13, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the

placeholder block is free of code to access and format data (See col.5, lines 25-60).

15. As to claim 14, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the step of accepting asynchronous input from an external data source, the asynchronous input updating at least one block stored in the memory (See col.6, lines 35-49).

16. As to claim 15, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the memory is maintained across a plurality of cache servers, and wherein a coherency mechanism maintains coherency of the memory across the plurality of cache servers (See col.7, lines 30-40).

17. As to claim 16, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the plurality of cache servers are distributed over a geographical area (See col.5, lines 5-23).

18. As to claim 17, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the steps of associating at least one caching property to each dynamically generated block, the at least one caching property determining when the associated block is invalidated (See col.5, lines 22-55).

19. As to claim 18, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the at least one caching property is stored along with the copy of each dynamically generated block stored in the memory (See col.5, lines 22-55).

20. Claim 19 has similar limitations as claim 1; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale. As to the added limitation McLaughlin further teaches at least one processor (120 Fig.2) and at least one storage device (215 Fig.2) (See col.7, line 42 to col.8, line 34).

21. Claims 22-36 have similar limitations as claims 4-18; therefore, they are

rejected under the same rationale.

22. Claims 37, 40-54 have similar limitations as claims 1, 4-18; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

23. As to claim 55, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of servicing a defining a caching property for each identified block, the caching property defining when each identified block is to be invalidated (See col.7, line 51 to col.8, line 31); caching the identified blocks in a memory (215 Fig.2, dynamic cache); maintaining each of the cached blocks in the memory according to the defined caching property defined for each block, and servicing the request for the Web page at least partially from the cached blocks in memory (See col.8, lines 5-35, and col.9, lines 6-52). But McLaughlin does not teach the document including a script that defines plurality of blocks. However, Nazem teaches the document including a script that defines plurality of blocks (Fig.5A, multiple blocks, Breaking news, world, and U.S. Stock news and report). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Nazem's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have a document including a script that defines plurality of blocks because it would have provided a user template for a user making a request and eliminated the need to make requests from other servers for portion of the live data over the internet, and generating any block of the requested Web page not retrieved from the memory (Fig.5A, multiple blocks, Breaking news, world, and U.S. Stock news and report). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Nazem's teaching into the computer system of

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McLaughlin to generate the request web page because it would have provided a user template for a user making a request and eliminated the need to make requests from other servers for portion of the live data over the internet. Also, McLaghlin, Nazem and Bowman-Amuah do not teach retrieving only some of plurality of blocks. However, Mason teaches retrieving only some of the plurality of blocks, and generating remaining blocks (see col.8, lines 1-28, and col.9, lines 1-30) (*parity blocks can be retrieved*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Mason's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have only some of plurality blocks because it would have provided an advantage warranting the additional cost and complexity of the resulting system. McLaghlin Nazem, Bowman-Amuah and Mason do not explicitly disclose generating remaining blocks.

In the same field endeavor, Hodges discloses (e.g., system and method for reconstructing data in a storage array system). Hodges discloses generating remaining blocks (col.9, line 49 to col. 10, line 8) (*generating all of the remaining blocks*).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Hodges's teachings of system and method for reconstructing data in a storage array system with the teachings of McLaughlin to have generating remaining blocks, for the purpose of providing large storage capabilities and high reliability at a low cost [Hodges, col.1, lines15-18].

McLaghlin Nazem, Bowman-Amuah and Mason do not explicitly disclose assembling the requested document from both the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks.

In the same field endeavor, Barker discloses (e.g., Method for computer internet remote management of a telecommunication network element). Barker discloses assembling the requested document from both the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks [Barker, paragraph 0037] (*the server gathers information, dynamically generates a Web page*).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Barker's teachings of Method for computer internet remote management of a telecommunication network element with the teachings of McLaughlin to have assembling the requested document from both the retrieved and dynamically generated blocks, for the purpose of enhancing efficiency and convenience which has the features needed for large scale management of a telecommunications system [Barker, paragraph 0009].

24. As to claim 60, McLaughlin teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the caching properties include at least one of a unique identifier, an expiration date, an expiration time and an invalidation rule (See col.5, lines 22-55).

25. As to claim 56, McLaughlin does not teach the invention as claimed, wherein each of the constituent blocks includes a reference to a data source and code that is adapted to access the data source and to format the data accessed from the data source. However, Bowman-Amuah teaches each block including a reference to a data source and code that is adapted to access the data source and to format the data accessed from the data source (col.47 lines 30-67, and col.52, lines 55-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Bowman-Amuah's teaching into the computer system of McLaughlin to have a each

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block including a reference to a data accessed from the data source because it would have provided less complex, faster interactions and made the systems more robust.

Conclusion

26. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tammy T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3929. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 - 5:30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ***William Vaughn*** can be reached on 571-272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Thanh Tammy Nguyen
Patent Examiner
January 4, 2008